A Roadmap of Emergency Preparedness for Washington Residents and Travelers

WASHINGTON HAZARDS



This roadmap of Washington state is a learning tool for those interested in natural environments. It features little-known facts about historic natural and man-made disasters – such as earthquakes, floods and wild land fires. It is important to know that disasters do happen in Washington state. While we can't predict when they might occur, history has demonstrated that it is wise to be prepared ahead of time. Throughout your travels, you can review the Home Safety Action Steps included in this map — steps that you and your family can take when you return to your home that will increase your safety and comfort when disasters occur.

WINTER WEATHER

Historical Information

A winter storm is a storm with significant snowfall, ice, or freezing rain; the quantity of precipitation varies by elevation. Heavy snowfall is 4 inches or more in a 12-hour period, or 6 or more in a 24-hour period in non-mountainous areas; and 12 inches or more in a 12-hour period or 18 inches or more in a 24-hour period in mountainous areas.

Snow season in eastern and western Washington ranges from November through mid-March. The Washington mountains see an extended period from October through May. Typically, significant winter storms occur during the transition between cold and warm periods. January-February in 1916 produced Seattle's great-

est snowstorm. The January snowfall was measured at 23 inches and February saw 35 inches, for a two month total of 58 inches. Seattle recorded its maximum snowfall ever in a 24-hour period, with 21.5 inches on February 1, 1916. Other parts of western Washington received between two and four feet of snow. Winds created snowdrifts as high as five feet. The region was crippled, with transportation essentially

On January 13, 1950, 21.4 inches of snow fell in Seattle. The snow was accompanied by 25-40 mph winds. The storm claimed 13 lives in the Puget Sound area. January had 18 days with high temperatures of 32 degrees or lower. The winter of 1949-50 was the coldest winter on record in Seattle, with an average temperature of 34.4 degrees.

November 1996 ushered in the Spokane area ice storm. Up to three inches of ice was deposited on trees, vehicles, buildings, etc., across much of the populated areas of Spokane County. More than 100,000 homes and businesses lost power; some were without power for up to nine weeks. Four people died, and damage was estimated at more than \$22 million dollars.

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP Create a Home Safety Plan



- places, one outside your home, and another outside your neighborhood in the event you can't return home. Know where to go if you are instructed to
- Learn how to Shelter-in-Place if you are instructed to
- stay indoors (see the Hazardous Materials section of this page). ■ Listen to your NOAA Weather Radio for instructions
- from local authorities.
- Identify your out-of-area phone contact.

EARTHQUAKES

Historical Information

Washington, especially the Puget Sound basin, has a history of frequent earthquakes. More than 1,000 earthquakes occur in the state each year. A dozen or more are strong enough that people feel ground shaking; occasionally, earthquakes cause damage. Large earthquakes in 1946 (magnitude 5.8), 1949 (magnitude 7.1), and 1965 (magnitude 6.5) killed 15 people and caused more than \$200 million (1984 dollars) in damage throughout several counties. The Nisqually earthquake on February 28, 2001, was a deep, 6.8 magnitude earthquake 10 miles northeast of Olympia. One person died of a heart attack, more than 700 people were injured, and various estimates place damage at between \$1 billion and \$4 billion, exact figures are not available.

The earthquake threat in Washington is not uniform. While most earthquakes occur in Western Washington, some damaging events, such as the 1872 magnitude 6.8 quake, do occur east of the Cascades. Residents of Spokane strongly felt a swarm of earthquakes in 2001; the largest earthquake in the swarm had a magnitude of 4.0.

Earthquakes cause damage by strong ground shaking and by the secondary effects of ground failures, tsunamis and seiches. Ground failures caused by earthquakes include fault rupture, ground cracking, lateral spreading, slumps, landslides, rock falls, liquefaction, uplift and subsidence.

In terms of economic impact, Washington ranks second in the nation after California among states susceptible to economic loss caused by earthquake, according to a Federal Emergency Management Agency

On April 13, 1949, a 7.1 magnitude earthquake occurred at 11:55 a.m. in Washington. The epicenter was about eight miles north-northeast of Olympia, along the southern edge of Puget Sound. Property damage in Olympia, Seattle and Tacoma was estimated at \$25 million (in 1949 dollars); eight people were killed, and many more were injured. Thirty schools serving 10,000 students were damaged; 10 were condemned and permanently closed. The earthquake was felt in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and in British Columbia, Canada.

On April 19, 1965, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake struck the Puget Sound at 7:28 a.m. The epicenter was about 12 miles north of Tacoma at a depth of about 40 miles. The earthquake caused about \$12.5 million (in 1965 dollars) in property damage and killed seven people.

The Nisqually earthquake that occurred on February 28, 2001, was a magnitude 6.8 guake occurring at 10: 54 a.m. The epicenter was below Anderson Island near the Nisqually River delta in Puget Sound, about 50 miles south of Seattle, and 11 miles northeast of Olympia. Ground shaking lasted about 45 seconds. Damage occurred to 300,000 households. Severe damage occurred in Olympia, at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, and in south Seattle. Damaged significantly were several state government buildings in Olympia.

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP Assemble Disaster Supply Kits



- Stock up on emergency supplies to ensure your safety and comfort during and after a disaster. Plan for
- Assemble disaster supply kits for your home, office and car. Your car and work kit will be a smaller version
- Your kit should contain one gallon of water per person per day, and other supplies for the same time period.
- Store non-perishable food, medications, first aid, sanitation supplies, extra clothing, tools, supplies for infants, adults with health care issues, and supplies
- Check expiration dates on all supplies.
- Keep copies of important family documents in a waterproof container for easy access.

WILDLAND FIRES

Historical Information

ally begins in early July and typically culminates in late September. Short-term loss caused by a wildland fire can include the destruction of timber, wildlife habitat, scenic vistas, and watersheds. Long-term effects include smaller timber harvests, reduced access to affected recreational areas, and destruction of cultural and economic resources and community infrastructure.

People start most wildland fires. The major causes of wildland fires include arson, recreational fires that get out of control, smoker's carelessness, debris burning, and children playing with fire. From 1992 to 2001, on average, people caused more than 500 wildland fires each year on state-owned or protected lands. This compares to 135 fires caused by lightning strikes.

Wildland fires usually are extinguished while encompassing less than one acre. They can, however, spread to more than 100,000 acres and may require thousands of firefighters and several months to extinguish.

Western Washington's fire season typically is shorter than in Eastern Washington. The western half of the state receives more rainfall; the west has spring seasons that are wetter and cooler than the east. Additionally, the west is more urbanized and has less timber, cropland and rangeland available for fuel than Eastern Washington.

The direct impact of wildland fire on state-owned or protected lands from 1992 through 2001 was more than

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP **Learn First Aid and CPR**



- Every household member should receive training in first aid basics and CPR.
- Every household member should keep copies of their prescriptions, eyeglass prescription, and enough medication to last at least three days.
- A list of each family member's medical condition and prescriptions should be kept on the front of the refrigerator door for easy access.
- A first aid kit should be part of your home, work and

FLOODS

Historical Information

There have been 27 Presidential Major Declarations for floods in Washington State since 1956. Every county in the state has received a Presidential Disaster Declaration for flooding since 1970.

Since 1980, federal, state, and local governments have invested more than \$522 million to repair public facilities, help individuals recover from flood disasters, and pay for measures to prevent future flood damage.

Although floods can happen at any time during the year, there are typical seasonal patterns for flooding in Washington State, based on the variety of natural processes that cause floods: Common causes of floods include heavy rainfall on wet or frozen ground, rainfall combined with melting of the low-elevation snow pack, late spring floods and thunderstorms.

November, 1990, was one of the top 10 weather events in Washington during the 20th century, according to the National Weather Service in Seattle. Widespread flooding occurred in both Eastern and Western Washington. Two people died, more than 500 cattle perished, and damage was estimated at \$250 million. Interstate 90 Lake Washington Floating Bridge sank during the Thanksgiving weekend storm.

February, 1996, also made the top 10 weather events list. Heavy rainfall, mild temperatures and low-elevation snowmelt caused flooding across the state. Three people were killed and 10 were injured. Nearly 8,000 homes were damaged or destroyed. Damage throughout the Pacific Northwest was estimated at \$800 million.

December 1996 to January 1997 brought saturated ground combined with snow, freezing rain, rain, rapid warming and high winds within a five-day period to cause flooding. Twenty-four people died, an estimated \$140 million in insured losses, and 250,000 people lost power. There were more than 130 landslides between Seattle and Everett.

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP Search for Home Hazards

- Conduct a home hazard hunt to identify hazards in
- Secure your water heater with double strapping. Inspect all electrical appliances and equipment to
- make certain they are in good working condition. ■ Secure hanging plants, heavy mirrors and pictures over beds and other furniture, and apply safety
- latches to cupboard doors. ■ Store poisons, toxins and solvents in leak-proof safety
- containers, away from the reach of children. Check chimneys, roof and gutters to make certain
- Check your home making sure it is bolted to the foundation to minimize damage and injuries in the

WIND STORMS

Historical Information

All areas of Washington State are vulnerable to severe weather. The state's climate is impacted by two significant factors — mountain ranges and the location and intensity of semi-permanent high- and low-pressure areas over the North Pacific Ocean.

High winds are defined by the National Weather Service as sustained winds of 40 mph or gusts of 58 mph or greater, not caused by thunderstorms, expected to last

The strongest winds are generally from the south or southwest and occur during the fall and winter. In interior valleys, wind velocities reach 40 to 50 mph each winter, and 75 to 90 mph a few times every 50 years. Windstorm season is from October through March.

October 12, 1962, saw the Columbus Day Wind Storm visit Washington State. This wind storm was the top weather event in Washington during the 20th Century, according to the National Weather Service, Seattle Forecast Office. The Columbus Day storm is the greatest wind storm to hit the Northwest since weather recordkeeping began in the 19th century, and is called the "mother of all wind storms."

The Columbus Day Wind Storm was the strongest widespread non-tropical windstorm to strike the continental U.S. during the 20th century, affecting an area from northern California to British Columbia. The storm claimed seven lives in Washington State; 46 died throughout the impacted region. One million homes lost power. More than 50,000 homes were damaged. Total property damage in the region was estimated at \$235 million (1962 dollars). The storm blew down 15 board feet of timber worth \$750 million (1962 dollars); this is more than three times the timber blown down by the May 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens, and enough wood to replace every home in the state.

April 5, 1972, ushered in Washington's deadliest tornado outbreak with three tornadoes touching down that day. An F3 tornado touched down in Vancouver, causing six deaths, 300 injuries, and \$50 million in damage. Later that day another F3 tornado touched down west of Spokane near Davenport, and an F2 tornado struck rural Stevens County. An F3 tornado has winds of 158-206 mph and an F2 tornado has winds of 113-157 mph Because of these tornadoes, Washington led the nation

The Inauguration Day Wind Storm occurred January 20, 1993. This storm claimed five lives. More than 870,000 homes and businesses lost power. Fifty-two single-

family homes and apartment units were destroyed, and 249 incurred major damage, many from falling trees. More than 580 businesses were damaged. Winds in the Puget Sound area gusted to 70 mph. A gust at Cape Disappointment on the Washington Coast

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP Reduce/Eliminate Home Hazards



- or eliminated.
- Bolt and brace water heaters.
- Properly secure TVs, stereos, computers and
- Bolt cabinet doors with safety latches.
- Remove beds and desks from under or near windows. Remove glass and heavy objects on high shelves.
- Secure hanging plants, light fixtures, and tall pieces
- Remove pictures and heavy mirrors over beds and Remove dry grass, brush and leaves from around

your home, and remove plants, shrubs and trees near

LANDSLIDES

Historical Information

A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and debris down a hillside or slope. Landslides take lives, destroy homes, businesses, public buildings, interrupt transportation, undermine bridges, derail train cars, cover clam and oyster beds and damage utilities.

Commonly, landslides can occur on slopes and in areas where they have taken place before, although they also may occur where landslides have not been previously documented. Areas historically subject to landslides include the Columbia River Gorge, the banks of Lake Roosevelt, the Interstate 5 corridor, U.S. Highway 101 corridor along the Pacific Coast, and from the coast to Olympia, the Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges, and Puget Sound coastal bluffs.

In 1980 a 5.1 magnitude earthquake near Mount St. Helens on May 18th triggered the largest landslide – an estimated 3.7 billion cubic yards, or 0.67 cubic miles – in recorded history

1999 landslides affected homes and private and country roads at Carlyon Beach/Hunter Point, Sunrise Beach, and Sunset Beach in Thurston County. Forty-four homes were declared unsafe for human inhabitance

In 1996 near-record snowfall in January followed by warm, heavy rain, mild temperatures and snowmelt in February caused flooding, mudflows and landslides throughout the state. The storm caused three deaths, and 10 people were injured. Landslides damaged or destroyed nearly 8,000 homes, and closed traffic along major highways for several days.

The Aldercrest Landslide Disaster is the second-worst landslide disaster in United States history. Of the 137 homes in east Kelso, Cowlitz County, the landslide destroyed or badly damaged 126 homes.

The Nisqually earthquake on February 28, 2001 caused a series of landslides. Among them a 1,300 cubic yard landslide on Salmon Beach in Tacoma demolished two homes. Two landslides occurred along the banks of the Cedar River. The estimated cost of these two slides was \$1.7 million. Several slides occurred around the margins of Capitol Lake in Olympia; they damaged water and sewer lines as well as Marathon Park. Estimated damage caused by these landslides was \$22.2 million. The northbound lanes of Highway 101 near the junction with State Route 8 west of Olympia slid away during the earthquake. Many other areas experienced landslides to include Sea-Tac International Airport and Boeing Field.

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP Identify Your Resources



- Contact neighbors to identify tools, equipment, vehicles, communication equipment, and supplies that will be available following a disaster.
- Identify people in your neighborhood who have Develop a list of neighbors who typically are at home to assist the elderly and disabled.
- Obtain publications, videos, speakers and other resources to help you in your planning effort.
- Remember, you are preparing to be on your own for at least three days.
- Contact your local emergency management office to learn how to become more self-sufficient.

VOLCANOS

Historical Information

Washington State has five major volcanoes in the Cascade Range: Mount Baker, Glacier Peak, Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens and Mount Adams.

Volcanoes can lie dormant for centuries between

eruptions, and the risk posed by volcanic activity is not always apparent. When Cascade volcanoes do erupt, high speed avalanches of hot ash and rock called pyroclastic flows, lava flows, and landslides can devastate areas 10 or more miles away, while huge mudflows of volcanic ash and debris called lahars can inundate valleys more than 50 miles downstream. Falling ash from explosive eruptions can disrupt human activities hundreds of miles downwind, and drifting clouds of fine ash can cause severe damage to the engines of jet aircraft hundreds of thousands of miles away.

Mount Baker located in Whatcom County erupted in the mid-1800s for the first time in several thousand years. Glacier Peak in Snohomish County has erupted at least six times in the past 4,000 years.

Mount Rainier in Pierce County is one of the most hazardous volcanoes in the United States. It has produced at least four eruptions and numerous lahars in the past 4,000 years. Mount Rainier is capped by more glacier ice than the rest of the Cascade volcanoes combined, and Rainier's steep slopes are under constant attack from hot, acidic volcanic gases and water. These factors make this volcano especially prone to landslides and lahars. More than 150,000 people live on former lahars in river valleys below the volcano.

Mount St. Helens in Skamania County is about 40 miles northeast of Vancouver, Washington. St. Helens is the most frequently active volcano in the Cascades. The eruption on May 18, 1980, was the most destructive in the history of the United States. The eruption resulted in the loss of 57 lives and scores of injuries. More than 200 homes and cabins were destroyed and many more were damaged, leaving many people homeless. Destroyed or damaged were tens of thousands of acres of prime forest, as well as recreational sites, bridges, roads, trails, and more than 185 miles of highways and roads, and 15 miles of railways. Thick ash accumulation destroyed crops downwind of the volcano. Workers in Eastern Washington cleared an estimated 2.4 million cubic yards of ash – equivalent to about 900,000 tons in weight - from highways and airports. Ash removal cost \$2.2

million and took 10 weeks in Yakima. Accurate cost figures of the damage caused by the May 18 eruption are difficult to determine. Congress voted a supplemental appropriation of \$951 million for disaster relief, however, there were also indirect and intangible costs of the eruption. Unemployment in the region rose tenfold following the eruption.

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP Learn Basic Search and Rescue



- Check with your local fire department or emergency management office for training on light search
- Never search alone. Do not enter a building that appears unsafe.
- Sniff for the smell of natural gas. If you smell gas or hear a hissing noise, turn off the gas and immediately exit the building. ■ When inside, shout "is anyone here?" If someone
- answers, ask where they are. Listen for noise from a trapped victim. ■ Check doors for heat — if the door feels hot, do not enter. Maintain contact with walls in the room to identify fire.
- Search every room carefully under beds and stairs, behind furniture, inside closets and bathrooms.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Historical Information

Chemicals are a natural and important part of our environment. Even though we often don't think about it, we use chemicals every day. They can be found in our kitchens, medicine cabinets, in our garages, on our highways, and in our communities. Chemicals help us keep our food fresh and our bodies clean. They help our plants grow and fuel our cars. And chemicals make it possible for us to live longer, healthier lives.

A chemical emergency arises when chemicals are intentionally or unintentionally used or handled improperly. Some chemicals that are safe, and even helpful in small amounts, can be dangerous in larger quantities, and there is the remote possibility that under some conditions they can be extremely harmful.

A major chemical emergency is an accident that releases a hazardous amount of a chemical into the environment. Accidents can happen underground, on railroad tracks or highways, and at manufacturing plants. These accidents sometimes result in a fire or explosion, but many times you cannot see or smell anything unusual. You will be notified of a major chemical emergency by the authorities. If you hear a siren or other warning signal, turn on a radio or television for information. Strictly follow specific instructions from emergency

officials. If you are told to evacuate, take your disaster supply kit with you. Follow the route authorities recommend. Don't take shortcuts, they may be blocked or expose you to dangerous chemicals. You may be told

to Shelter-in-Place. If the Shelter-in-Place order is given, quickly follow these procedures:

- Go indoors immediately.
- Close all windows, doors and fireplace damper.
- Turn off ventilation systems, and air conditioners Turn on your radio or TV to get emergency
- Stay indoors and wait for instructions.
- After an "all clear" message, air out your building.

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP Put Your Plan into Action



- Install ABC-type fire extinguishers in your home, teach each family member how to use them, and install smoke detectors in your home.
- Post all emergency telephone numbers by the phones, and on the front of the refrigerator.
- Talk with children and adults in your household about the proper use of 9-1-1.
- Show family members how to turn off the gas, water and electricity at the main switches.
- Determine evacuation routes from your home. You must identify two escape routes out of each room.

■ Check your insurance policies for earthquake and flood insurance.

Historical Information

The Pacific Coast, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound and large lakes are at risk from tsunamis. Sudden raising or lowering of the Earth's crust during earthquakes generally cause a tsunami, although landslides and underwater volcanic eruptions can generate tsunamis as well.

TSUNAMI

Tsunamis typically cause the most severe damage and casualties near their source. There, waves are highest because they have not yet lost much energy. The nearby coastal population often has little time to react before the tsunami arrives. Persons caught in the path of a tsunami often have little chance to survive; debris may crush them, or they may drown. Children and the elderly are particularly at risk, as they have less mobility, strength and endurance.

A tsunami crosses the ocean at speeds close to 600 mph. The 1946 tsunami from Alaska's Aleutian Islands took less than five hours to reach Hawaii, where it killed 159 people.

Washington's outer coast is subject to tsunamis from distant sources, such as Alaska and Chile, and from earthquakes in the Cascadia subduction zone. Computer models indicate that a Cascadia tsunami can be up to 30 feet in height and affect the entire Washington coast. Its wave train would begin to reach coastal communities in tens of minutes after the earthquake. Washington's inland waters also are subject to tsunamis. In 1964 the Alaska earthquake generated a tsunami that resulted in more than \$1,005,000 (in 1964 dollars) in damage. Geological investigations indicate that tsunamis have struck the coast a number of times in the last few thousand vears.

Minimum Driving Distances

on Washington state highways • Distances are via the shortest route along state highwa Distances in the blue shaded areas use ferry routes (zero miles) for minimum road mileage. • Winte mileage distances may be longer due to these mountain pass closures: State 172 39 393 89 Betts Route 20 — Rainy Pass and 82 78 313 12 89 Brennes 90 229 393 153 239 147 Cathlai 90 229 393 153 239 147 Celebralis
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Map of Washington State courtesy of **Washington State** Department of Transportation **Washington State Facts**

drive up prices as well as reduce supply.

American Goldfinch, Flower: Coast Rhododendron, Tree: Western Hemlock. **Gem:** Petrified Wood. **Fish:** Steelhead Frout. Dance: Square Dance. Song: Washington, My Home, by Helen Davis. **Folk Song:** *Roll On, Columbia, Roll On,* by Woody Guthrie. Fossil: Columbian Mammoth. Insect: Green Darner Dragonfly. Grass: Bluebunch Wheatgrass. Fruit: Apple. State Flag: State Seal on Green Field. Size: 68,139 square miles.

Highest Point: Mount Rainier, 14,411 feet (F4).

Lowest Point: Sea level.

The 1964 earthquake was the largest and best-

recorded tsunami on the southern Washington coast.

and minor damage to two bridges on State Highway

reported being lifted off their foundation.

the sides of the valley and into the lake.

109. In Pacific Beach a house and smaller buildings were

The May 18, 1980, eruption of Mount St. Helens

face of the volcano slammed into the west arm of the

caused a massive tsunami in Spirit Lake. The sliding north

lake, raising its surface an estimated 207 feet and sending

feet above the previous lake level. Displaced water rinsed

the valley sides clean of timber and sediment, jamming

logs and boulders against the landslide debris. In the east

arm of Spirit Lake, the tsunami wave reached nearly 820

feet above the old level of the lake, also washing trees off

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP

Practice Your Safety Plan

Drop, Cover and Hold earthquake drills should be

to do when the ground shakes. Find safe spots to

batteries in your smoke detectors every six months

Practice your fire drill in daylight hours as well as

■ Shelter-in-Place drills should be an essential part of

evacuate or Shelter-in-Place. If evacuation is

ordered know the evacuation routes from your

nighttime. Leaving your home after dark can present

different problems, especially if the lights are out.

your plan. Local authorities will tell you whether to

DROUGHT

Drought is a prolonged period of dryness severe

enough to reduce soil moisture, water and snow levels

animal and economic systems. Droughts are a natural

State has experienced a number of drought episodes,

season - 1928 to 1932, 1992 to 1994, and 1996 to 1997

Drought can have a widespread impact on the envi-

ronment and the economy, depending upon its severity,

Drought threatens the supply of electricity of in our

state. Hydroelectric power plants generated nearly three-

guarters of the electricity produced in Washington State

in 2000. When supplies of locally generated hydropower

shrink because of drought, utilities seek other sources of

electricity, and energy for power generation, which can

long time. Drought conditions occur every few years in

Washington. The droughts of 1977 and 2001 were the

worst and second worst in state history, respectively.

Admitted to the Union: November 11, 1889; 42nd state;

State. Motto: Al-ki (Chinook jargon for "by and by"). Bird:

named after George Washington. **Nickname:** The Evergreei

Drought conditions normally occur slowly but last a

including several that lasted for more than a single

although it typically does not result in loss of life or

damage to property, as do other natural disasters.

part of the climate cycle. In the past century, Washington

below the minimum necessary for sustaining plant,

■ Check you disaster supply kits and change the

Fire drills should be conducted every six months.

Drop, Cover and Hold.

home and community.

Historical Information

conducted so that everyone in the house knows what

a tsunami surging around the lake basin as high as 820

Damage included debris deposits throughout the region,

No state is as diverse or beautiful as Washington. It's also the smalles state west of the Rockies, so you can easily travel the varied worlds of this

gifted corner of the

continental

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Map credits: DOT cartography: Mark Bozanich and Taryn Lund. DOT mag graphics: Gerry Rasmussen. 83 78 313 11 89 1 151 87 166 267 272 338 52 254 270 110 170 27 132 81 272 226 125 216 146 126 73 178 60 327 62 221 60 266 218 277 77 17 50 172 192 288 13 289 206 221 5881

535-9754; Canadian Immigration, (604) 535-5450.

Washington State Department of Health

Graphic Design: Lenore Doyle / Illustrations: Mark Monlux

Disasters can happen at any time and any place.

Gather these supplies to keep in your

- - Alert Flares

A drought directly or indirectly affects all people and

all areas of the state. A drought can result in farmers not

crops. Other water or electricity-dependent industries are

commonly forced to shut down all or a portion of their

facilities resulting in further layoffs. A drought can spell

disaster for recreational companies that use water, and

for landscape and nursery businesses because people

will not invest in new plants if water is not available to

sustain them. With much of Washington's energy com-

inexpensive electricity coming from dams and probably

HOME SAFETY ACTION STEP

Homeland Security Alert System

Develop a personal disaster plan and build

Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to

Review stored disaster supplies and replace items

Develop an emergency communications plan with

Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to

Ensure disaster supplies kit is stocked and ready.

Check telephone numbers and email addresses in

your personal communications plan and update

Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to

■ Have Shelter-in-Place materials on hand and

Listen to radio and TV for current information

Listen to radio and TV for current information

■ Contact your business to determine the status of

■ Be prepared to Shelter-in-Place or evacuate if

Provide volunteer services only as requested.

Adhere to any travel restrictions announced by local

instructed to do so by local governmental authorities

Review your personal disaster plan.

Exercise caution when traveling.

Develop alternate routes to and from work and school

■ Know the hazards that are present in

your family, neighbors and friends.

ing from hydroelectric plants, a drought means less

causing higher electric bills.

Low Green

your disaster supply kit.

your community.

Guarded Blue

proper authorities.

that are outdated.

proper authorities.

and practice them.

proper authorities.

review procedures.

and instructions.

and instructions.

the work day.

governmental authorities.

Visit Washington on-line at

Washington State Parks

www.wsdot.wa.gov

www.experiencewashington.com

Washington State Travel Information

1-800-695-ROAD / Seattle area: (206) DOT-HIWY /

Call the Washington State Parks Information Center at

(360) 902-8844 during normal weekday business hours.

www.parks.wa.gov. To make campsite reservations, call

toll-free 1-888-CAMPOUT (226-7688); TDD: (360) 664-3133

Visitors traveling to and from Canada are subject to United

States and Canada Immigration and Customs inspections.

Immigration: The best proof of citizenship is either a valid

passport or a birth certificate with photo identification.

registration cards are not proof of citizenship.) If you are

have an alien resident card (green card). Children under

the age of 18 not accompanied by an adult need proof

of citizenship and a notarized letter from their parent or

guardian giving permission to enter the U.S. or Canada.

Customs: Vehicles and baggage are subject to inspection

not an U.S. citizen, but are a permanent resident, you must

(Note: Driver's licenses, social security cards, or voter

For more information, visit their home page on-line at

Crossing the United States / Canada Border

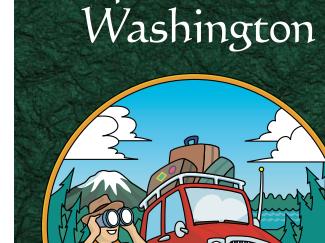
Severe Red

Take a CPR and first aid course.

being able to plant crops or the failure of the planted

- Non-perishable food
- Manual can opener and eating utensils
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Coins for phone calls
- Work gloves and sturdy shoes
- Blankets
- Tire chains
- Small shovel and small sack of sand

A Roadmap to Emergency Preparedness in



2002-2003 Official State Highway Map

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Emergency Management Websites

Washington State Emergency Management Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington State 9-1-1 Education Program Washington State Department of Ecology

Washington State Department of Transportation www.wsdot.wa.gov

vehicle emergency supply kit:

■ White flag or cloth to hang on antenna

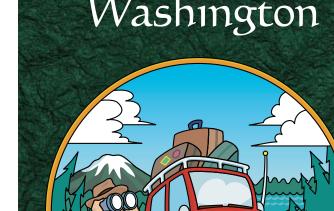
to signal for help

■ Water ■ First aid supplies

- Prescription medications

- Battery-powered radio and
- extra batteries
- Extra clothing
- Dust masks
- Plastic bags small to large
- Booster cables





Washington Military Department
Emergency Management Division

WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Maillian Uphaus Policy, Programs, Exercise & Training Manager

Public Education Specialist Ron Wilson

George Crawford

Penelope Cassidy

Contacting State Emergency Management

www.cscdhh.org/911

www.fema.gov